



2011 Annual Report Alternative Sentencing Courts

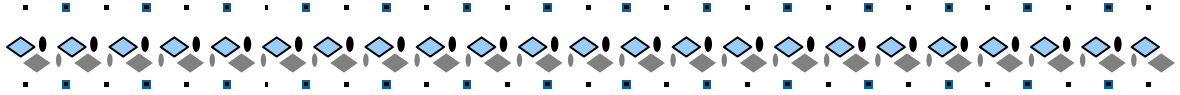
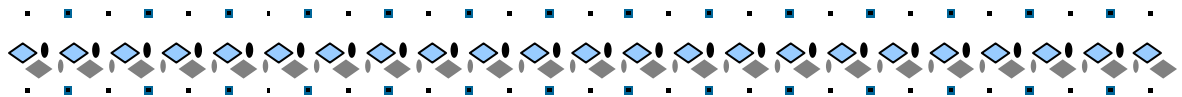


Table of Contents

13 th Judicial Circuit Staff	3
Alternative Sentencing Court Judges	4
Program Participation	8
Alternative Sentencing Court Team Members	13
Alternative Sentencing Center	14
Drug Court	16
Mental Health Court	20
OnTrack Court	24
DWI Court	27



Judges

Christine Carpenter
Circuit Judge, Division I
Boone County

Michael Bradley
Associate Judge, Division IX
Boone County

Carol England
Associate Judge, Division VI
Callaway County

Treatment Court Administrators

Michael Princivalli
Drug Court Administrator
Boone & Callaway Counties

Stacey Langendoerfer
Mental Health Court Administrator
DWI Court Administrator
Boone County

Adrian Johnson
OnTrack Court Administrator
Boone County

Administrative Staff

Cheli Haley
Secretary

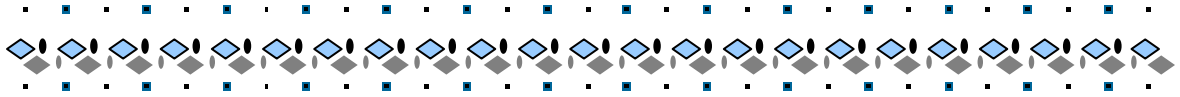
Rebekah Allen
Program Assistant

Zachary Branson
Program Assistant

Lee Nemes
Program Assistant

Lauren Sims
Program Assistant

Michael Crawford
Program Assistant



Judge Carpenter

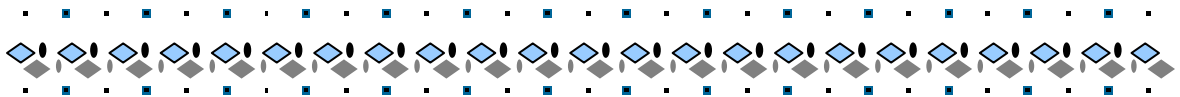
Judge Christine Carpenter, Circuit Judge, Division I, was appointed to the court in 1999 and has been elected since then. In 2011, Judge Carpenter was designated as the Circuit's Alternative Sentencing Court Coordinator. Division I supervises Drug Court, DWI Court, Mental Health Court and Reintegration Court; and handles general civil and criminal dockets. Judge Carpenter is a graduate of the University of Missouri – Columbia School of Law, with an undergraduate degree from the University of Missouri – Columbia. Prior to appointment to the court, Judge Carpenter was in private practice. She is a member and faculty member of the National Drug Court Association.

“The dual mission of the Boone County Alternative Sentencing programs is to enhance public safety while providing effective alternatives to incarceration. Compliant and appropriate behavior is recognized and rewarded, criminal thinking and continued failure to improve are also observed and graduated sanctions are imposed. The goal of the courts is to provide supervision as well as education, alcohol and drug abuse treatment, job training and other services to offenders who demonstrate a willingness to change.

When the first drug court session was held in Boone County in 1998 the program was very selective and provided basic alcohol and drug abuse treatment in conjunction with court supervision. The current Alternative Sentencing Programs include four different court programs tailored for different types of offenders and have grown to offer a wide range of services.

As the judge supervising these courts, I benefit from the expertise and input of law enforcement, prosecuting attorneys and defense lawyers, treatment counselors, probation officers, job training specialists, mental health counselors, teachers, family members, the AA and NA community, church leaders and other community organizations to implement the court supervision and structure each participant requires. The Alternative Sentencing Courts are truly a collaborative effort to make Boone County a safer and healthier place for all our citizens while addressing the needs of offenders who show they are willing to make changes in their lives which will give them the freedom to remain in the community.

As you review this report you will see data which indicates these programs are cost effective and the ratio of success is high. The people of Boone and Callaway Counties are well served by the Alternative Sentencing Courts and we welcome you to visit our courts at any time and observe first hand how they work.”



Judge England

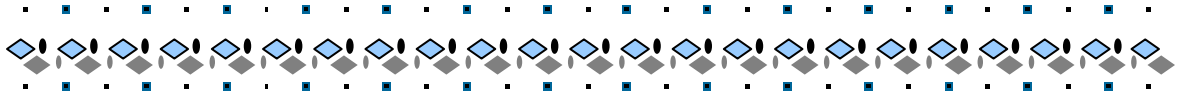
Judge Carol England, Associate Circuit Judge is the Division VI judge within the 13th Judicial Circuit. She was elected to that position and took office January 1, 2007. Division VI handles general civil and criminal dockets as well as small claims and probate matters, and presides over Drug Court in Callaway County. She serves on the bench in both Boone and Callaway counties. Judge England graduated from the University of Missouri School of Law and worked as an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney in Callaway County prior to being elected Judge. She also serves as an adjunct faculty member for William Woods University in their legal studies department.

“Callaway County’s alternative sentencing court is in its eleventh year of working with felons with drug or alcohol addictions.

Our team uses the regular contact of the therapist and probation officer and the community knowledge of the judge, prosecuting attorney and law enforcement members to make sure each participant has the opportunity to succeed despite his or her addiction. As new circumstances present themselves, we are looking for new partners in the community to help our clients reach their goals of drug-free and sober lives.

Our graduates become an asset to the Callaway community as they are able to share their accounts of facing their addictions, progressing through the program and graduating with the knowledge of how better to deal with their problems.

Our program offers our participants more resources than any alternative in the system to righting their lives so they can be productive members of the community and their families.”



Judge Bradley

Michael Bradley is the Division IX, Boone County Associate Circuit Judge, in the 13th Judicial Circuit. He was appointed to that position by Governor Jay Nixon on April 15, 2011. In addition to his regular criminal docket, Division IX presides over DWI Court, Mental Health Court and OnTrack Court. Before his appointment, Judge Bradley served as chief counsel for the Missouri Gaming Commission, was legal counsel to the Missouri Department of Public Safety and the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

For 15 years, Judge Bradley was a statewide special prosecutor for the Missouri Attorney General's Office. He was also in private practice in Carrollton, was the elected Prosecuting Attorney of Carroll County, served as Associate Circuit Judge of Carroll County and was as an assistant city attorney in Kansas City. He has served on the Missouri Supreme Court's Committee on Procedure in Criminal Cases. Judge Bradley earned his undergraduate and law degree from the University of Missouri, Columbia. Judge Bradley and his wife, Katie, have resided in Columbia since 1995.

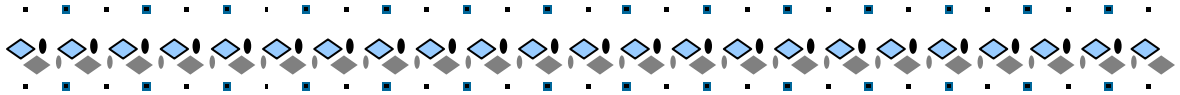
“The purpose of the criminal justice system is to deter individuals from committing crimes and prevent those individuals who have committed a crime from committing future crimes.

For the overwhelming majority of Americans the threat of fines or incarceration in a penal facility deters them from committing crimes.

However, for some individuals the threat of incarceration does not deter or prevent them from committing crimes. Some of these individuals have mental health or addiction issues that cloud their judgment. Other individuals have not been blessed with supportive and positive formative years thus lack the skills and discipline to function in a manner to avoid the criminal justice system. Still others have been in and out of incarceration for much of their life and no longer possess the skills needed to function crime free in society.

The proven concept behind the alternative sentencing programs is to hold those individuals accountable and responsible for the behavior and to address the issues that brought them into contact with the criminal justice system.

As judge I preside over three of these courts: Mental Health Court, DWI Court and On Track Court.

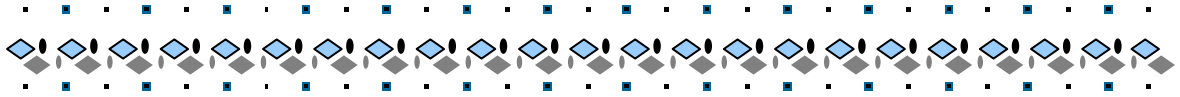


The focus in Mental Health Court is addressing the treatment needs of individuals with mental health issues.

Sobriety and recovery are the main focus, in DWI Court, for the individuals who have committed multiple driving while intoxicated offenses.

Individuals convicted of a felony and released from the Department of Corrections after serving 120 day shock detention are placed in On Track Court. The focus is twofold: first that these individuals support themselves and their family by obtaining a job and second that they not use illegal drugs or alcohol.

By instilling a sense of discipline and sobriety these programs help turn the participants' lives around. This helps reduce the amount of crime, thus reducing the number of victims of crime. This reduction in crime also saves the taxpayers money by avoiding repeated incarcerations of the participants."



Program Participation

Treatment Courts

Alternative Sentencing Courts are treatment-based alternatives to prisons, detention centers, jails, and standard probation models. The criminal justice system works with treatment, law enforcement, and other community systems to provide an offender with the tools to get into recovery, stay in recovery, and lead a productive, crime-free life. Alternative Sentencing Courts intend to help a person change his or her life and to stop criminal activity by focusing on rehabilitation as opposed to punitive methods. Alternative Sentencing Courts are used for a variety of case types and molded to fit the circumstances of each defendant.

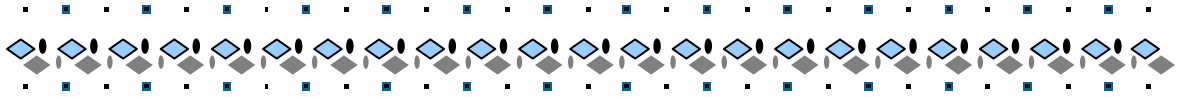
Participation in an Alternative Sentencing Court may be voluntary or ordered as a condition of probation. Participation includes regular court appearances before the Alternative Sentencing Judge. Treatment involves drug testing, individual counseling, and group counseling and is provided by qualified agencies within the community. The defendant is also expected to obtain and maintain employment or involvement in vocational or educational programs and encouraged to utilize 12-step meetings (Narcotics Anonymous or Alcoholics Anonymous). The length of the Alternative Sentencing Programs are determined by each participant's progress and is generally a minimum of one year and no longer than two years.

Currently, the 13th Judicial Circuit of Missouri offers four Alternative Sentencing Court Programs: Mental Health Court, DWI Court, and OnTrack Court, which serve Boone County; and a Drug Court, which serves Boone County and Callaway County.

Tracks

Participants can enter Alternative Sentencing Court in one of four tracks: pre-plea, post-plea, probation, and reentry/reintegration. The Drug Court and Mental Health Court generally only offer the pre-plea, post-plea, and probation tracks. In Boone County nearly all individuals who fall within the requirements for the re-entry track enter into the OnTrack Court. Some OnTrack Court participants may have an acute substance abuse or mental health problem and therefore can be transferred into either Drug Court or Mental Health Court.

Because the OnTrack Court does not serve Callaway County, Callaway County Drug Court continues to accept re-entry participants. Track designation does not change treatment within the program but can affect the participant's original charge, his or her time on probation, or his or her time incarcerated, depending on whether s/he completes the program successfully.



The **pre-plea** track is for first-time felony offenders. Individuals found eligible for this track are given the opportunity to participate in an Alternative Sentencing Court before entering a plea for their case. If a pre-plea participant successfully graduates from an Alternative Sentencing Court, the felony charge against them will be dropped. If they are unsuccessful, the legal proceedings will begin where they left off.

Post-plea participation is reserved for those defendants who would be eligible for the pre-plea track but the Prosecuting Attorney finds a pre-plea agreement unacceptable. Post-plea participants must first plead guilty to their charge before beginning Alternative Sentencing. If they are successful, the plea can be withdrawn and the charges can be dropped; if unsuccessful, the defendants will receive a pre-determined sentence, agreed upon beforehand by the defendant and attorneys.

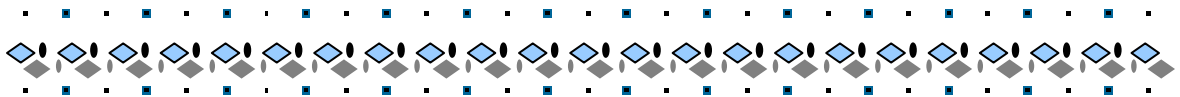
Offenders who are currently on **probation**, or who will be sentenced to probation can be ordered to participate in Alternative Sentencing as a part of their probation requirements. If the Alternative Sentencing Program is not completed successfully, then the participant is violating probation and faces a revocation of his or her probation and possible incarceration. If the participant is successful, their time on probation may be shortened.

Re-entry participants are sentenced to OnTrack Court as a part of their probation immediately following their release from incarceration. Eligible candidates are exiting from the Department of Corrections after participating in a 120 days of shock incarceration.

Phases

A participant's progression through an Alternative Sentencing Court is often divided into three phases. During **Phase I** participants are expected to attend court weekly, attend any required treatment and encouraged to utilize 12-step meetings, frequent meetings with their probation officer, engage in random drug testing and, if required, actively seek an AA or NA sponsor. During this time, participants and team members will become acquainted with each other and specific factors regarding client treatment, medical, educational, housing, and employment needs are assessed.

Once participants have successfully maintained all of the requirements of Phase I for a minimum of one month, they are moved into **Phase II**. In Phase II there is often a decrease in treatment requirements, probation officer visits, and court appearances. Participants are still required to participate in random drug testing, and encouraged to attend 12-step meetings. The treatment focus also shifts from obtaining sobriety



towards relapse prevention. Most participants are expected to actively seek employment or enroll in educational programs while in this phase. As not all Alternative Sentencing Courts are identical, some programs require that participants complete 40 hours of community service or begin phase II over if they relapse.

Phase III, the final step of an Alternative Sentencing Court, focuses on preparing a continuing care plan for post-graduation. In addition to maintaining all court requirements, participants must have a job, be enrolled in an educational program, or a combination of the two. Court dates are decreased to about once a month as participants prepare for graduation.

Court Appearances

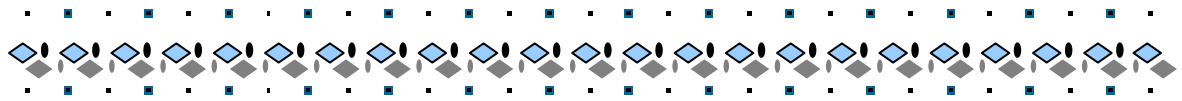
Alternative Sentencing Court participants are required to appear in court on a regular basis. At each appearance, the judge is given a progress report prepared by the Alternative Sentencing Team regarding drug test results, attendance, participation in the program, and compliance. The judge may ask the participant questions about his/her progress, and discuss any specific problems the participant may have. If doing well, the participant is encouraged to continue to work toward graduation. If not, the judge will discuss problems with the participant and Alternative Sentencing Team and determine further action.

Drug Testing

At entry, each participant is assigned a color for random drug testing. Every participant must call the hotline daily to determine if his or her color was selected for that day. When the participant's color is called, s/he has from 5:30 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. to submit a drug test. The judge will impose additional sanctions for failing to submit to a drug test. Additional testing may be required at the discretion of the Alternative Sentencing Team, and is required before and after traveling out of the county.

Participant Journals

Upon acceptance into an Alternative Sentencing Court, all participants are expected to keep a personal journal. The court gives a journal to each participant at their first court appearance and the judge provides a weekly topic for the journal entry. The purpose of the journal is to provide the judge with each participant's personal perception of Alternative Sentencing related topics, including personal problems of recovery, and short-term and long-term goals.



Treatment

An initial treatment plan is developed by the Alternative Sentencing Team following an overall assessment of a participant's education, employment history, housing situation, life skills, substance abuse, and mental health history. The plan serves as a guide for the initial treatment phase. The plan is maintained by the Alternative Sentencing Team and updated as the participant progresses through the program.

Participation in counseling is required as part of the Alternative Sentencing Program. The treatment team assesses the level and intensity of treatment that best meets a participant's needs. A recommendation is made to the Alternative Sentencing Judge indicating whether the client should receive detoxification, residential or outpatient treatment. If not admitted to a residential treatment program, an outpatient program is developed tailored to each participant's individual needs. The outpatient plan can include both individual and group therapy. Attendance at counseling sessions is reported to the judge as part of the participant's progress report.

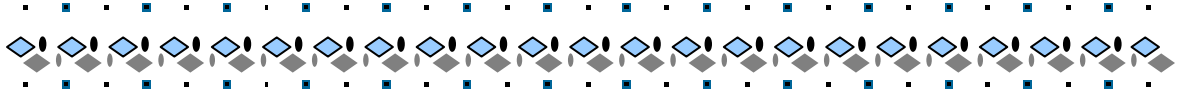
Attendance might be strongly encouraged at 12-step meetings such as Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous. Attendance is a helpful part of the recovery process which familiarizes the participant with the 12-step philosophy, and develops levels of trust to learn and create social bonds with others in recovery. Participants may provide proof of attendance to their probation officer prior to each court appearance.

Incentives

The Alternative Sentencing Team may adjust a participant's treatment plan to reflect the client's success in the program. The client may come to court less often, treatment groups may be reduced as the client graduates from the groups, and contact with his or her probation officer may be scaled back. Successful completion of the Alternative Sentencing Court program may result in dismissed charges, shorter probation terms or reduced sentencing.

Program Transfers

In some instances, once a participant begins treatment it becomes clear that one of the other Alternative Sentencing Courts might be more appropriate. If the other Alternative Sentencing Court finds the individual acceptable and the participant wishes to switch programs, s/he will be transferred from one Alternative Sentencing Court into another. Participants can choose to remain in their original court; however, the impetus to screen for another court is generally because they are not doing well and may face termination. Because each court is structured similarly, transitioning from one program to another is relatively seamless.

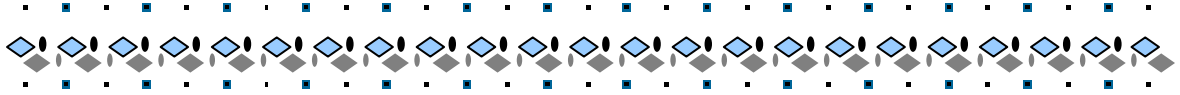


Sanctions and Termination

The following violations may result in program sanctions: missing appointments, warrants and/or new arrest, missing or testing positive on drug tests, demonstrating a lack of program response by failing to cooperate with the program, and violence or threats of violence directed at the Alternative Sentencing team or others. Sanctions can include increased court appearances, additional meetings with treatment providers and/or probation officers, additional community service, incarceration, or termination from the program. The Alternative Sentencing Court Judge makes the final decisions regarding sanctions and termination from the program.

Graduation

Only Drug Court and Mental Health Court hold graduations for their participants. To be eligible for graduation, a participant must have satisfactory attendance at all treatment, probation, and court meetings. Graduation candidates also meet with their counselor to verify, discuss, and reinforce their continuing recovery plan. They are also required to complete a graduation essay in which they discuss key concepts of recovery and sobriety as well as their opinions of the program.



Alternative Sentencing Team Members

The Alternative Sentencing Team is comprised of members from the judicial system, law enforcement, local treatment providers, and various support agencies around the community. The Alternative Sentencing Team meets every week before each Alternative Sentencing Court to discuss program participants. This allows for increased communication within the Alternative Sentencing Team which in turn bolsters the effectiveness of the program's holistic approach to crime prevention and rehabilitation, provides additional validity to the decisions made by the Alternative Sentencing Team and judge regarding participants, and helps to verify each participant's progress.

Judges

Judge Christine Carpenter
Boone County, Division I

Judge Michael Bradley
Boone County, Division IX

Judge Carol England
Callaway County, Division VI

Administrators

Michael Princivalli
Treatment Court Administrator
Boone and Callaway Drug Courts

Stacey Langendoerfer
Treatment Court Administrator
Boone County Mental Health
Boone County DWI Courts

Adrian Johnson
Treatment Court Administrator
Boone County OnTrack Court

Treatment

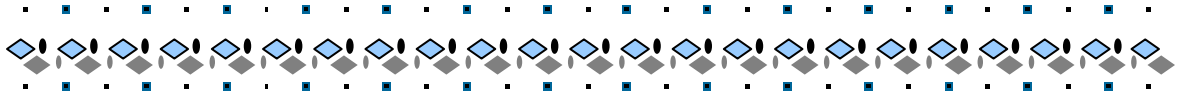
Burrell Behavioral Health
Family Counseling Center of Missouri
Reality House
New Horizons

Law Enforcement

Columbia Police Department
Fulton Police Department
Boone County Sheriff
Callaway County Sheriff
Probation and Parole, District 6
Probation and Parole, District 26

Community Support

Job Point
Columbia Housing Authority
Behavioral Health Concepts



Alternative Sentencing Center

In December of 2007 the Alternative Sentencing Court Programs moved to a new location near the Boone County Courthouse at 607 East Ash Street in Columbia, Missouri. The Boone County Alternative Sentencing Center is the headquarters for the Drug Court, DWI Court, Mental Health Court, and OnTrack Court Programs. The Center provides participants with easy access to services at one centralized location to help ensure participant success. In 2009, classes and other programs that began being offered to the treatment court participants, and in 2010, probation officer meetings and drug testing also became available.

Moral Reconciliation Therapy

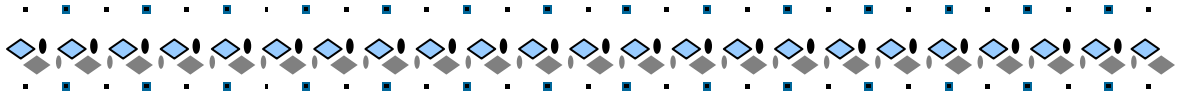
Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT) is a unique, cognitive-behavioral treatment system often used by treatment courts. MRT® focuses systematically on seven basic treatment issues; confrontation of beliefs; attitudes and behaviors; assessment of current relationships; reinforcement of positive behavior and habits; positive identity formation; enhancement of self-concept; decrease in hedonism and development of frustration tolerance; and development of higher stages of moral reasoning. Research shows MRT treatment leads to lower recidivism, improvements in personality variables, and enhanced treatment compliance. Moral Reconciliation Therapy is held three times a week at the Alternative Sentencing Center.

Mid-Missouri Crisis Intervention Team Program

The Mid-Missouri Crisis Intervention Team focuses on diverting individuals with mental illness to the mental health system and treatment rather than sending them to jail or returning them to the streets. When a mental health crisis is identified, CIT officers are quickly dispatched to the scene. The team is mostly made of volunteer law enforcement officers from the City of Columbia Police Department, Boone County Sheriff's Department, and University of Missouri Police Department. These volunteer officers receive training on topics such as: overview of mental illness, medication management and identification, de-escalation techniques, police suicide and suicide by cop, family and consumer panels, site visits, cultural diversity, etc. The program is designed to not only help individuals with mental illness receive treatment, but also to provide officers with efficient turn around time and return them to normal patrol duties.

Alternative Sentencing Drug Testing Center

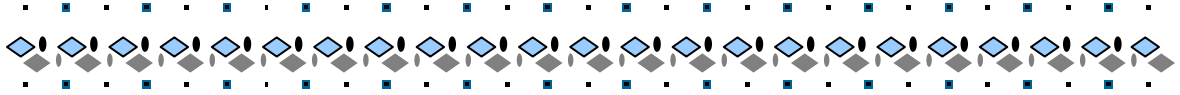
On June 9, 2010, the Alternative Sentencing Drug Testing Center opened its doors offering a convenient, centrally located drug testing site for use by all treatment



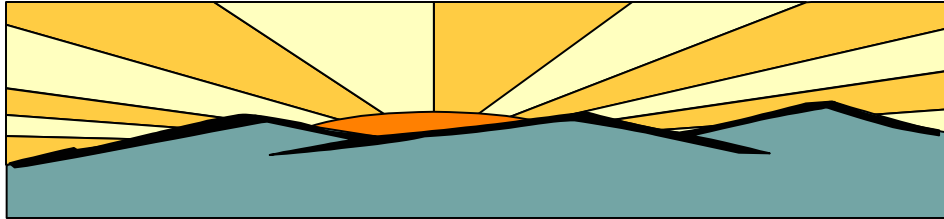
court participants. The Drug Testing Center is located in the basement of the Alternative Sentencing Center and is open daily. A total of 4,951 samples were collected for drug testing in 2011, and an average of 33 female participants and 380 male participants used the Center each month.

Board of Probation and Parole

The Board of Probation and Parole governs the release of offenders from confinement in the Division of Adult Institutions by means of parole or conditional release. With the exception of DWI, all treatment court participants are assigned a probation officer as a condition of their probation. As members of the treatment court teams, the probation officers help address each offender's specific needs, ultimately reducing risk and improving success under supervision. There are five probation officers who work with the Boone County treatment courts and one probation officer who works with the Callaway County Drug Court. Three of the probation officers from the Boone County Drug Court and Mental Health Court Teams meet with their clients at the Alternative Sentencing Center two days of the week.



Drug Court



History

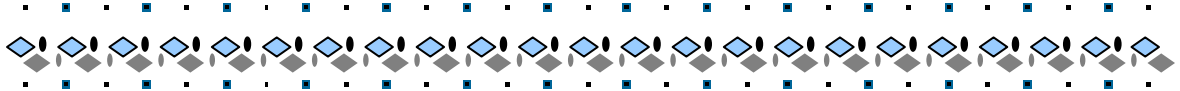
The Boone County Drug Court was established in 1998 based on the original drug court model, which was a simple diversion program. Participants were usually first time offenders, without violent charges, dealing, or weapons offenses or a violent history. Participants were diagnosed with alcohol or drug addiction, but heroin or methamphetamine users were excluded.

Since that time, Drug Court has been expanded to include many offenders who were not eligible for the original program. Several different tracks have been established, which make the program more inclusive, offering the opportunity of substance abuse treatment, reduced sentences, reduced probation time or the dismissal of charges to a wider spectrum of offenders.

There are currently four tracks within the Drug Court Program. The Diversion Drug Court Program, which accepts first time felony offenders with a substance abuse problem, was established in January 1998. Over time, the diversion track has developed two sub-tracks, pre-plea and post-plea.

The second program is Probation Drug Court, which accepts substance-abusing offenders who are not eligible for Diversion Drug Court due to the nature of the crime or previous felony convictions, but who would not receive prison time for the new conviction. The Probation Drug Court held its first hearing in October 1999.

The third program, Re-entry Drug Court, accepts those felony offenders who have a substance abuse addiction problem and have been convicted, incarcerated, and who have successfully completed an institutional substance abuse treatment program, the 120-day shock program, or are being released early to probation. The first hearing of the Re-entry Drug Court was held in September 1999. In January 2011, the Boone County Alternative Sentencing Program added the OnTrack Court that specifically

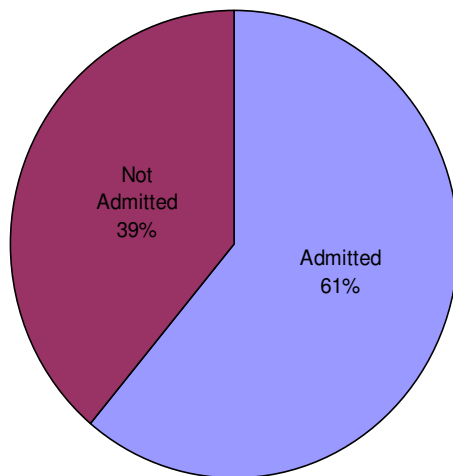


deals with the Drug Court re-entry population. Therefore, defendants who were once eligible for the Drug Court Reentry Program are now placed in OnTrack Court. Because the OnTrack Court does not serve Callaway County, Callaway County Drug Court continues to accept re-entry participants.

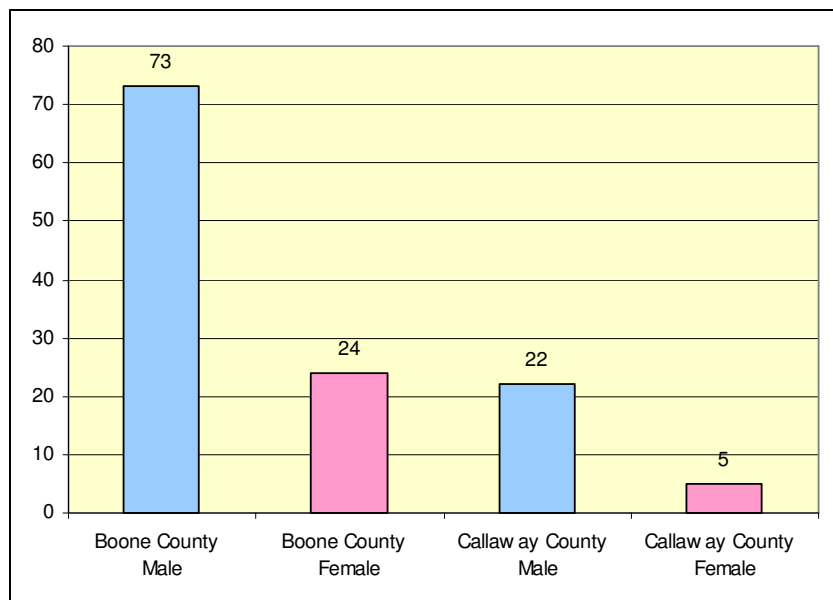
Admissions

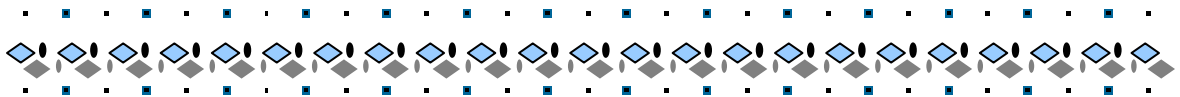
There were 194 defendants referred to Drug Court in 2011, and 124 of those referrals were admitted into the program. Twenty-seven defendants became Callaway County

Drug Court participants and 97 became Boone County Drug Court participants. Forty-two defendants were denied admission into the program, and 28 cases remained pending into the next year.

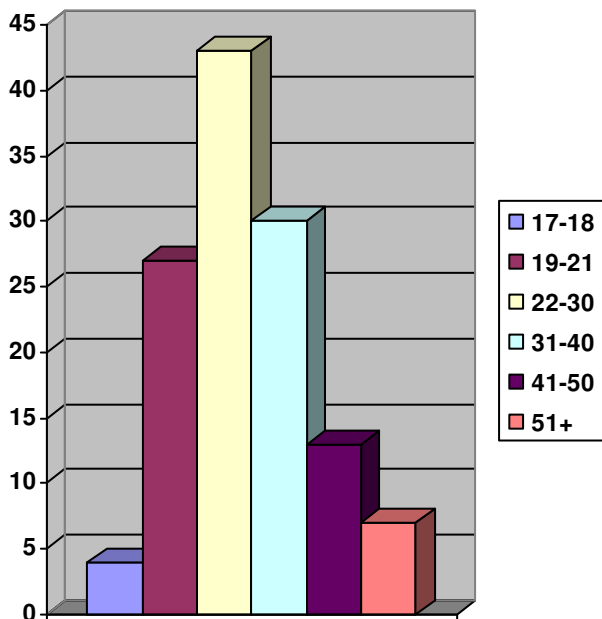
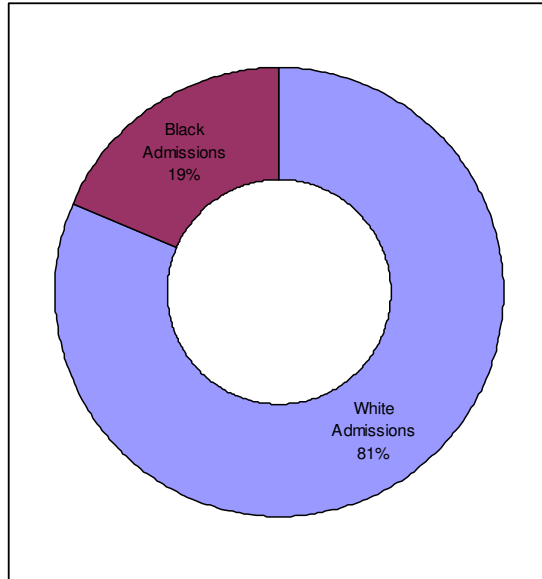


Of the 27 admitted into the Callaway County program, 22 were male and 5 were female. The Boone County Drug Court is a much larger treatment court. In 2011 Boone County admitted 73 male participants and 24 female participants.

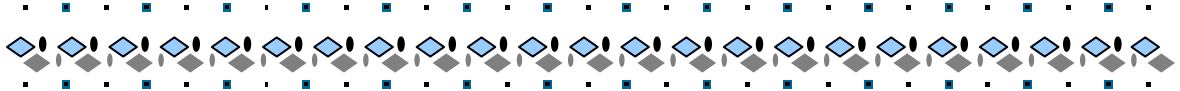




Only two races were represented in Drug Court during 2011. Callaway County admitted 23 participants (85%) who identified themselves as white and 4 participants (15%) who identified themselves as black. Boone County admitted 78 participants (80%) who identified themselves as white and 19 participants (20%) who identified themselves as black.

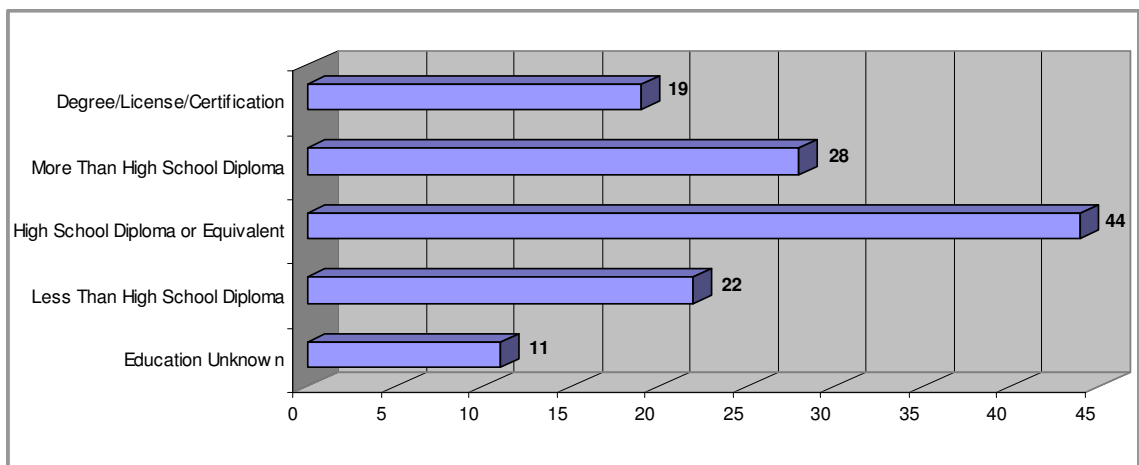


Drug Court admissions in 2011 ranged from age 17 to age 59. The largest category for both Boone and Callaway Drug Courts was the 22-30 age bracket, which contained a combined total of 43 participants. This category was followed by the 31-40 age bracket with a total of 30 participants, and then the 19-21 age bracket with a total of 27 participants. Thirteen participants fell into the 41-50 age bracket, seven in the 51+ age bracket, and finally 4 in the 17-18 age bracket. Callaway County Drug Court participants ranged from ages 19 to 48 and were therefore not represented in the first or last age brackets.



Since 2007, there has been a steady decrease in the number of participants with less than a high school education admitted into Drug Court. In 2011, there were twice as many participants that had earned a high school diploma or equivalent than participants that had not.

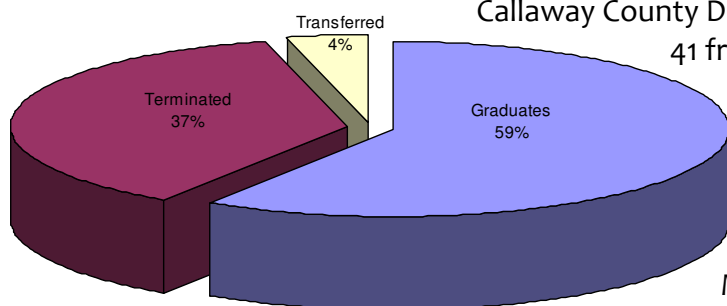
Participants Admitted Without A High School Diploma Or Equivalent	
Year	Participants
2007	54
2008	46
2009	36
2010	28
2011	22



At admission there were 19 participants with a degree, certification, or license in their field of study, and 28 that had attended college but had not yet earned a degree. The educational level of 11 participants was unknown at admission.

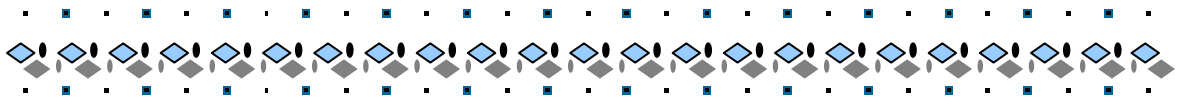
Discharges

There were 88 Drug Court participants that successfully completed the program in 2011. Eighty-four were from the Boone County Drug Court and 4 were from the



Callaway County Drug Court. Fifty-five participants, 41 from Boone and 14 from Callaway, exited the program

unsuccessfully. There were 6 participants that transferred from the Drug Court in Boone County to the Boone County Mental Health Court program.



Mental Health Court

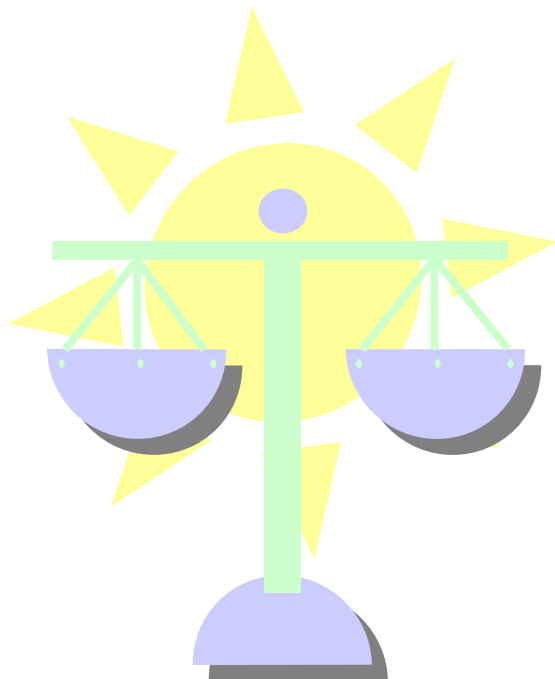
History

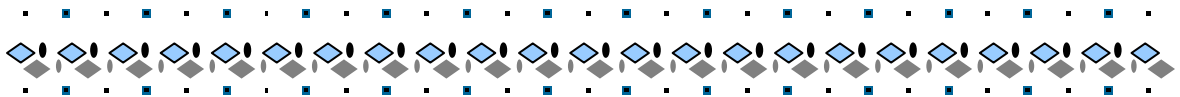
On April 22, 2003, Boone County established a Mental Health Court to serve the special needs of persons with mental illness who appear as defendants in criminal cases. In the regular court system defendants often interact with a number of different defense attorneys, prosecutors, and judges, all for the same case. This approach creates barriers that prevent the justice system from identifying and addressing the unique needs of the mentally ill offender, and from addressing the issues that led to the defendant's criminal charges. Mentally ill offenders under the previous system often spent unnecessary time in jail and, lacking access to mental health treatment services, often became repeat offenders.

The Mental Health Court program is a supervised, comprehensive treatment program for non-violent misdemeanor and felony offenders who require mental health treatment. The program includes regular court appearances, drug testing, and individual and group counseling.

In Missouri, as in other states, deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill from state institutions has led to increased instances of this population being found in the criminal justice system. Mental Health Courts were developed to deal with this special population.

Boone County's Mental Health Court was established in response to the increasing numbers of mentally ill persons found in the local jail population. At the same time, Judge Christine Carpenter recognized the challenges by substance-abusing offenders with mental illness as a co-occurring disorder through her experience presiding over Boone County's Drug Court.



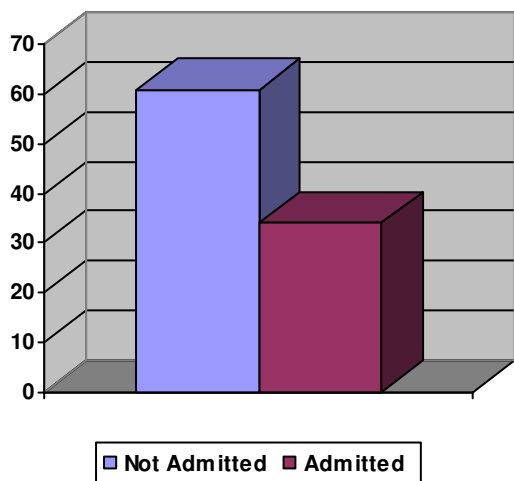


In April 2003, Boone County established a Mental Health Court, to better serve the community by reducing criminalization of persons with mental illness, and by promoting an integrated treatment program. The first docket consisted of two participants.

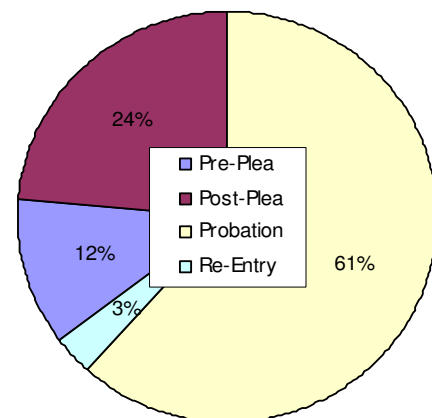
The Mental Health Court received its initial funding, and continues to be sustained, with the help of Boone County's special law enforcement tax, Proposition "L." An additional grant from the Bureau of Justice Administration was also available for two years, and was extended through November 2006. Other services that are provided by Mental Health Court are paid by a variety of sources: the participant's private insurance, participant's Medicaid and the Missouri Department of Mental Health.

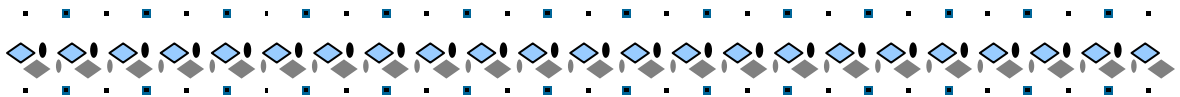
Admissions

Ninety-five people were referred to Mental Health Court in 2011. Only 34 were admitted, and the other 61 were denied admission into the program. Seven of these referrals came from other Boone County treatment courts. One participant transferred from OnTrack Court to Mental Health Court and 6 participants transferred from Drug Court into Mental Health Court.

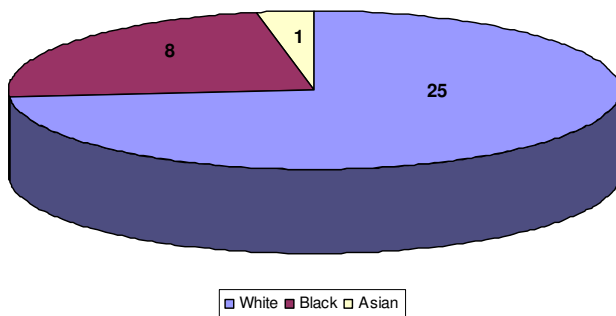
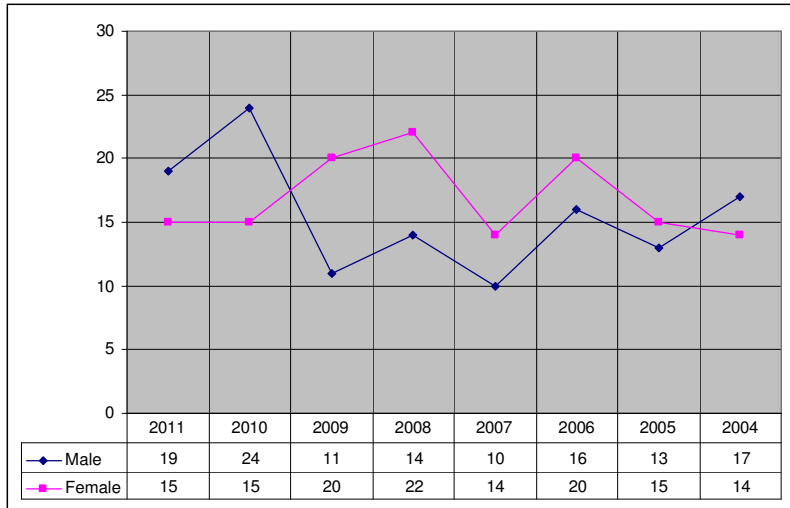


Of the 34 participants admitted into to Mental Health Court, there were 4 pre-plea diversion cases, eight post-plea diversion cases, 21 participants on probation, and one participant on probation after serving time in prison.

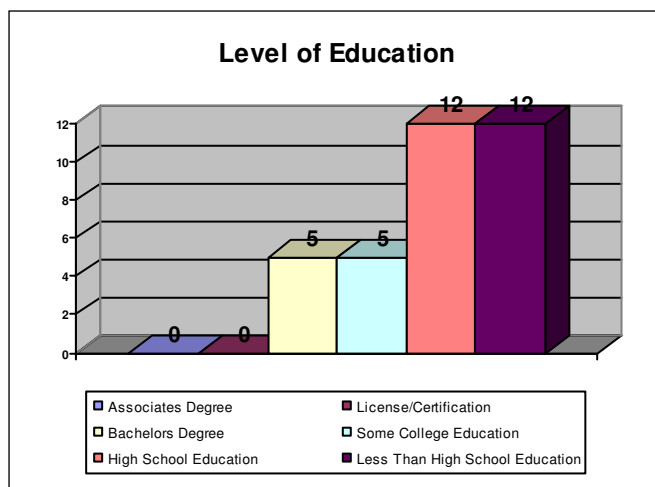




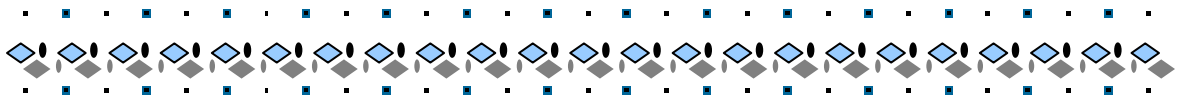
In 2011, there were 15 females and 19 males that entered the program. This is the second year in a row that male admissions outnumber female admissions. Prior to these two years, there were typically more females admitted than males throughout the Mental Health Court history.



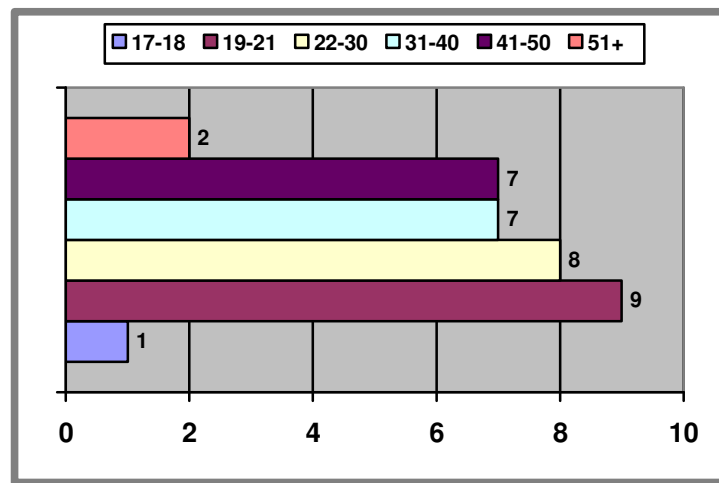
There were three races represented in Mental Health Court during 2011. Twenty-five participants identified themselves as white and eight identified themselves as black. Only one participant was identified as Asian/Pacific Islander.



There were four categories showing the educational level of the participants that were admitted to Mental Health Court in 2011. As you can see in the chart to the left, five participants had obtained a bachelors degree and five had not. Twelve participants had obtained a high school diploma and twelve had not. The associate's degree category and the license/certification category were not represented during this year.

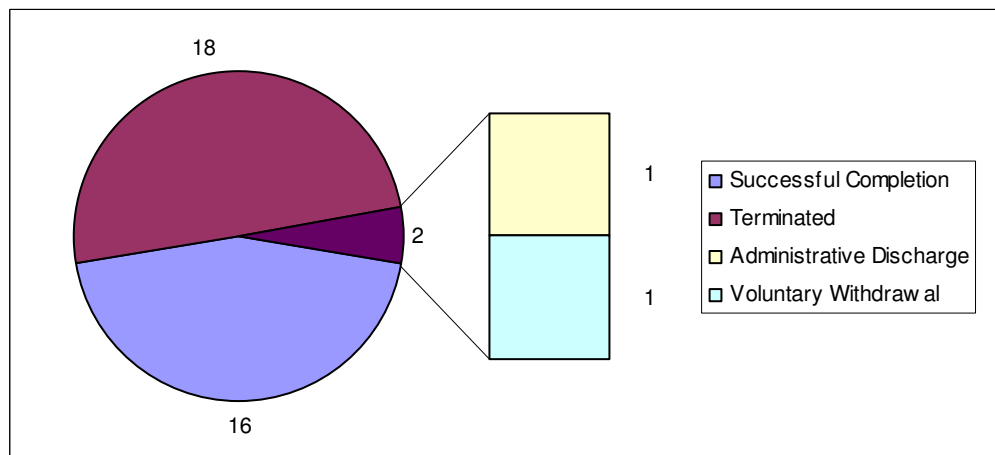


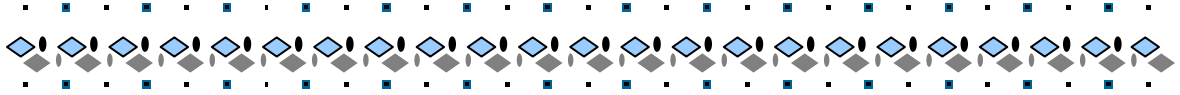
Participants from the age of 18 to 58 were admitted during 2011. Only one participant fell into the 17-18 age bracket and two fell into the 51+ age bracket. The largest group was the 19-21 age bracket, which was followed by the 22-30 age bracket. Age brackets 31-40 and 41-50 each had seven participants.



Discharges

Sixteen participants successfully completed Mental Health Court in 2011, and there were 20 participants that exited the program without completing it. One voluntarily withdrew from the program, and 18 were terminated from the program. The final participant discharged from the program was no longer qualified to participate and was administratively discharged due to a change in diagnosis.





OnTrack Court

History

The Boone County OnTrack Program is a court-supervised program which accepts participants after 120 days in the Missouri Department of Corrections (RsMO. 559.115). The OnTrack Program is ordered by the court and is part of the terms of probation. Participation includes court appearances before the OnTrack Program Judge, regularly scheduled meetings with OnTrack Program staff, drug testing as required, and completing a list of set goals/objectives during the program.

The participant is required to attend substance abuse treatment as directed by their counselors, keep appointments with their probation officer, comply with random drug testing, and attend meetings when ordered. They are expected to obtain and maintain employment or involvement in vocational/educational programs, and also follow any other requirements as ordered by the OnTrack Program, such as completion of GED testing or payment of restitution.

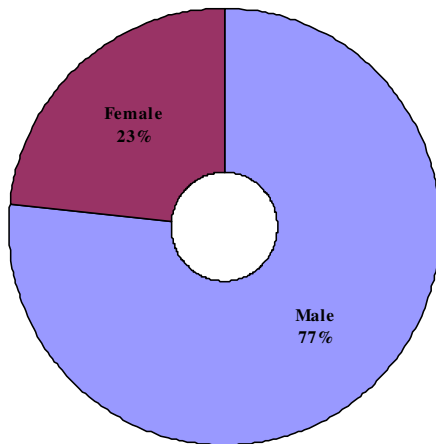


An OnTrack Program participant will be required to appear in court on a regular basis. At each appearance, the judge will be given a progress report prepared by the OnTrack Program team regarding their activities, drug test results, attendance, participation, and compliance within the program. The judge may ask the participant questions about their activities and discuss any issues the participant may be experiencing.

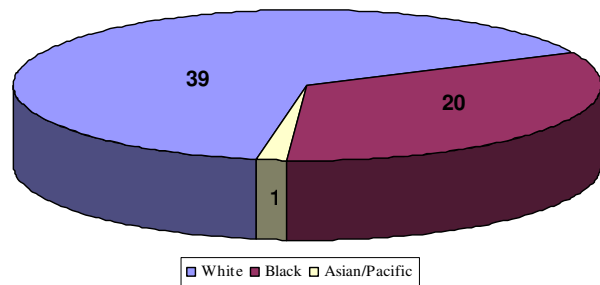
If a participant is being compliant, they will be encouraged to continue their progress and work with the team toward successful completion of the OnTrack Program. In the event of noncompliance, sanctions may be imposed by the court. Repeated violations of program requirements may result in termination from the program. The OnTrack Program Judge will make the final decisions regarding termination from the program.

Admissions

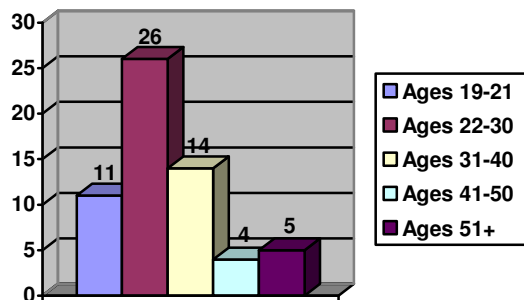
During its first year the OnTrack Court admitted 60 offenders that were released from the Missouri Department of Corrections. Most of these offenders were male. There were 46 male participants admitted in 2011 and only 14 female participants.



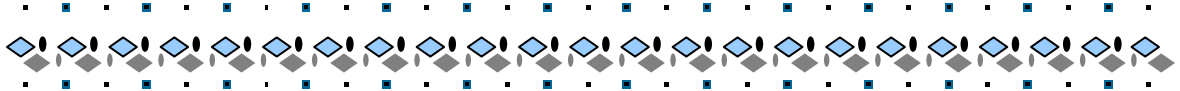
Three races were represented in the OnTrack Court in 2011. At 65%, the majority of the participants were white. Twenty participants identified themselves as black and made up 33% of those admitted. Only one participant identified as Asian/Pacific.



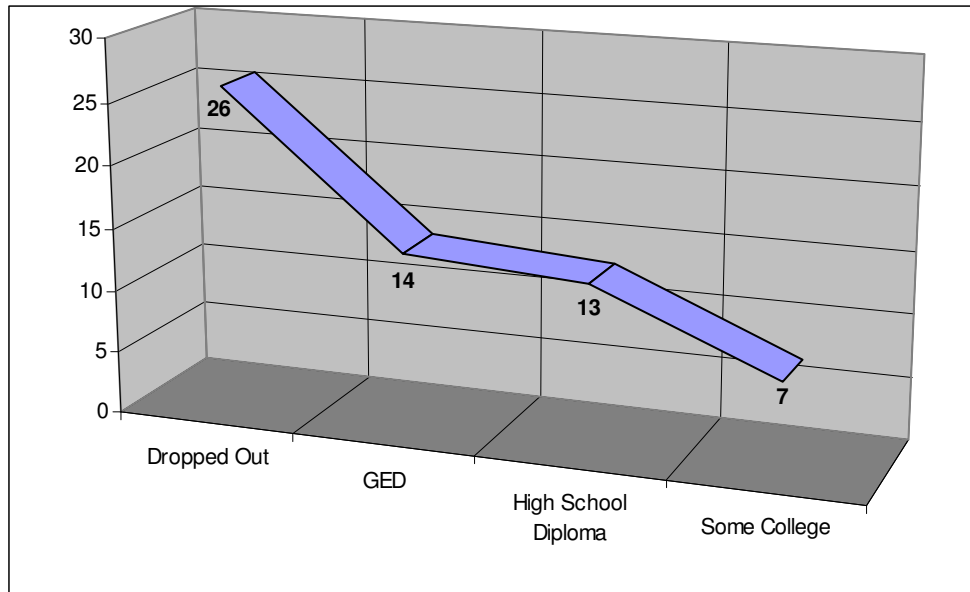
In 2011, OnTrack Court ranged from the age of 19 through the age of 57. Twenty-six participants fell into the 22-30 age bracket, making it the largest of the 5 age brackets. The second largest bracket was the 31-40 age bracket followed by the 19-21 age bracket. Age bracket 51+ contained 5 OnTrack Court participants and age bracket 41-50 contained 4 participants.



Offenders without a high school diploma or equivalent participate in Adult Basic Education classes while in the Department of Corrections, but the majority of those

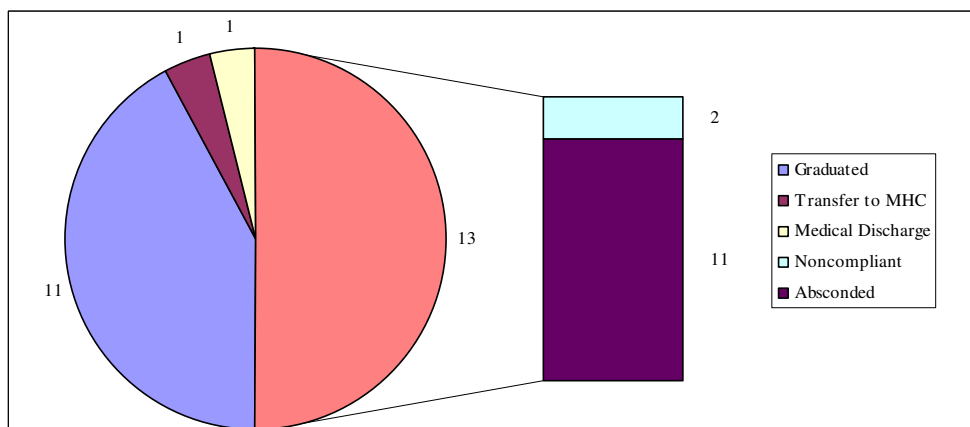


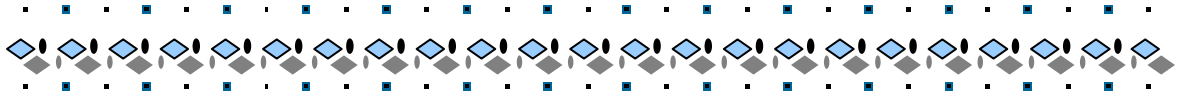
admitted into the OnTrack program in 2011 had less than a high school education. There were 14 participants that had obtained their GED and 13 that had a high school diploma. Seven participants had attended college, but had not yet obtained a degree.



Discharges

Twenty-six participants left the OnTrack program in 2011. Eleven successfully completed the program, one participant transferred to Mental Health Court, and one participant was medically discharged. Thirteen participants were terminated from the program. Eleven absconded from supervision and 2 were noncompliant with the rules of the program.





DWI Court

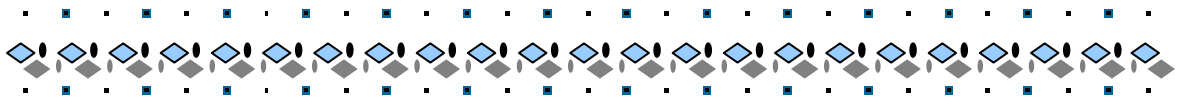
History

On March 18, 2010, DWI Court held its first court docket in Boone County. DWI Court began as a court-supervised program that accepted only post plea DWI prior offenders. In September of 2011, the program was no longer offered to post plea DWI prior offenders, and DWI Court began making the program available to only those with felony DWI charges that had been ordered to participate in the program as a condition of their probation. The DWI Court Program was developed to enhance the public's safety by providing a judicially supervised regimen of treatment to substance dependent offenders convicted of Driving While Impaired. The goal of the program is to return sober, law-abiding citizens back to the community and thereby close the "revolving door" of the criminal justice system to persons who would otherwise be likely to re-offend and pose a significant danger to the community.



Eligibility for the program is determined by reviewing an individual's history. Criminal activity, substance abuse and addiction history, driving record, license revocations, probation history, co-occurring diagnosis, residency, age 18 or older and suitability for the program are all taken into consideration when screening an individual who has been referred to the program. To be eligible the individual must have been determined to require substance abuse treatment and be a misdemeanor offender.

By taking part in the DWI Court program, participants gain access to a variety of comprehensive services that can help them turn their lives around. Participants are required to attend regular court appearances before the DWI Court Judge, and also participate in treatment such as drug testing, individual counseling, and group counseling. The participant is also expected to obtain and maintain employment or involvement in vocational or educational programs, and encouraged to maintain regular attendance at 12-step meetings. The length of the DWI Court Program is determined by each participant's progress and is a minimum of one year with a maximum of two years.



DWI Court benefits not only the individuals who are diverted into alcohol and substance abuse treatment programs and have the opportunity to change their lives, but also the community which benefits from increased public safety. DWI Court is an effective alternative to incarceration, costing less than traditional jail time.

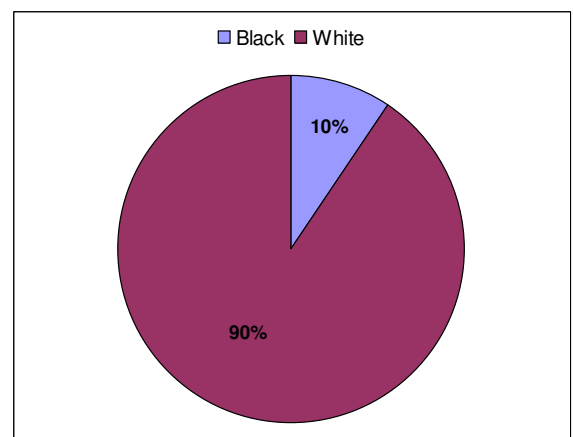
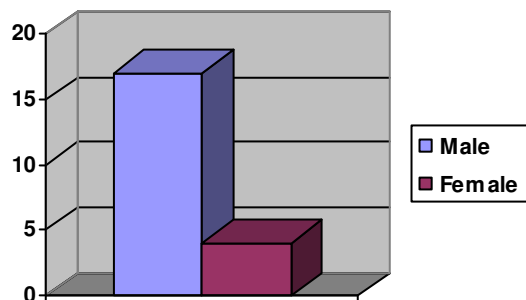
Admissions

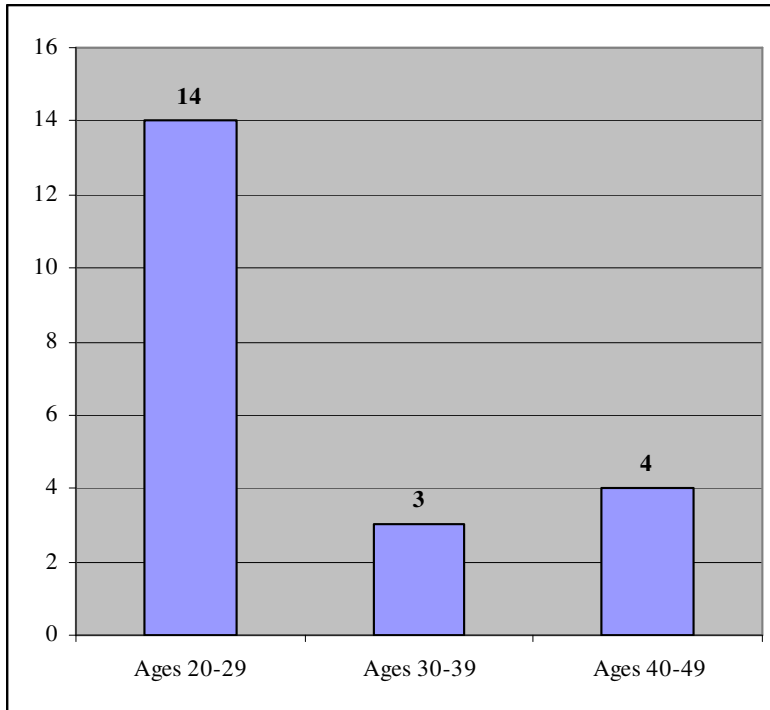
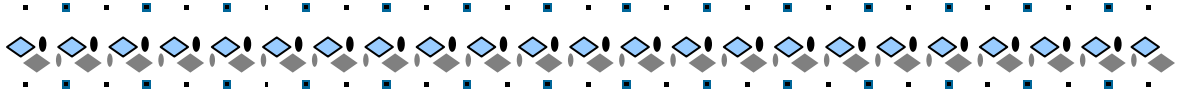
Seventeen defendants were referred to DWI Court in 2011. There were four defendants that had been charged with Misdemeanor Charge Code 4742000, and one that had been charged with Felony Charge Code: 4741000. The remaining 12 referrals had been charged with Misdemeanor Charge Code 4741500.

DWI – Alcohol (Misdemeanor B) Charge Code: 4742000
DWI – Alcohol – Prior Offender (Misdemeanor A) Charge Code: 4741500
DWI – Alcohol – Persistent Offender (Felony D) Charge Code: 4741000

Four defendants were found ineligible in 2011 and were not admitted into the program. Of these four, two were not ordered to complete DWI Court, one was not a resident of Boone County, and the other case was appealed causing it to no longer be in the jurisdiction of the 13th Judicial Circuit.

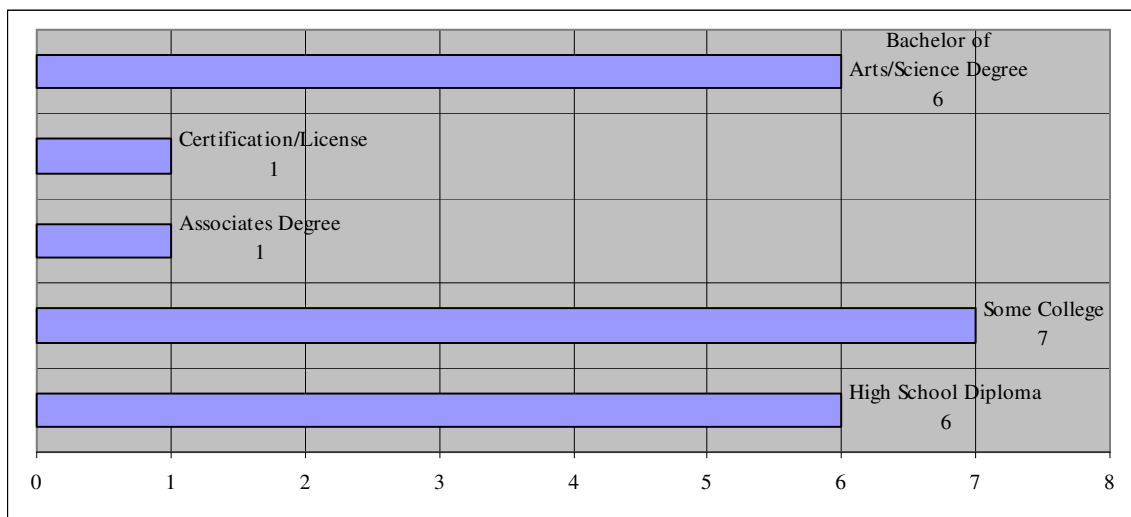
Twenty-one participants, 7 referred in 2010 and 14 referred in 2011, were admitted to DWI Court in 2011. Among the 21 participants were 17 males and 4 females. Only two racial groups participated in DWI Court during this year. Two claimed their race to be black and 19 claimed their race to be white.

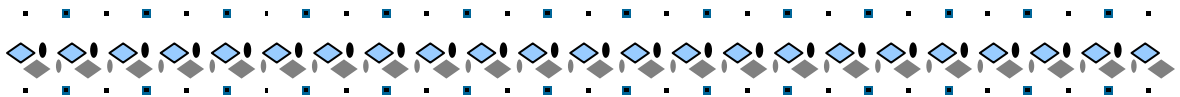




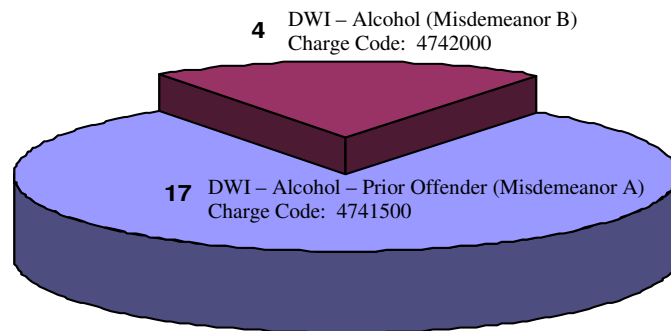
In 2011 DWI Court was represented by participants between the ages of 20 through 48. Fourteen participants fell into the 20-29 age bracket, making it the largest of the three age brackets. Age bracket 30-39 contained 3 DWI Court participants and age bracket 40-49 contained 4 DWI Court participants.

Impressively there were no DWI Court participants with less than a high school education admitted in 2011. The chart below shows how many participants were in each of the five educational groups represented.





Like the year before, the primary charge for participants admitted in 2011 was “DWI – Alcohol – Prior Offender (Misdemeanor A) Charge Code: 4741500.” The secondary charge for participants admitted in 2011 was “DWI – Alcohol (Misdemeanor B) Charge Code: 4742000.”



Discharges

Of the individuals who participated in DWI Court in 2011, 21 participants successfully completed the DWI Court program. While the majority completed the program, there were four participants that exited without completing. Two of these individuals voluntarily withdrew from DWI Court and two were terminated.

